

Patient Name : **Miss. PRANATHI R**
Age/Gender : 19 Yrs / F
Ref.Dr. : Dr.KIMS
Req No. : KOM2211400
Sample Type : Serum

ULR No. : **MC314422100004423**
UID : KDX2219871
LCODE : LOC01
Registered On : 21-Mar-2022 17:43 PM
Collected On : 21-Mar-2022 17:46 PM
Reported On : 21-Mar-2022 23:31 PM

BIOCHEMISTRY

Vitamin B12 Cyanocobalamin

Test Name	Observed Values	Units	Biological Reference Intervals
* Vitamin B-12	308	pg/mL	110 - 800

Method:CLIA

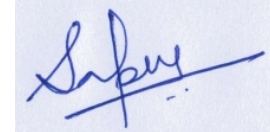
Method : CLIA

Interpretation:

This test measures the level of Vitamin B12 in the blood. B12 is an essential vitamin which is necessary for the formation of healthy red blood cells and proper nerve function. B12 is not produced by the body and must be taken in through a persons diet. A deficiency in B12 can cause a condition known as Macrocytic Anemia in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Common causes for Vitamin B12 deficiency are malnutrition, liver disease, alcoholism and malabsorption disorders such as Celiac Disease, Cystic Fibrosis and Inflammatory Bowel Disease. A Vitamin B12 test is done when a person is experiencing common symptoms of deficiency such as diarrhea, dizziness, fatigue, pale skin, loss of appetite, rapid heartbeat, shortness of breath, tingling or numbness in the extremities and a sore mouth or tongue.



Authorized By



Dr.V.Sapna
MBBS,MD

----- End Of The Report -----



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BIOCHEMISTRY

VITAMIN D

Test Name	Observed Values	Units	Biological Reference Intervals
* Vitamin D Total-25 Hydroxy Method:ECLIA	39.0	ng/mL	Deficient : < 10-15 Insufficient : 20 - <30 Sufficient : 30 - 100 Upper Safety Limit: >100

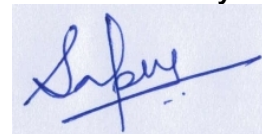
Method : ECLIA

Interpretation:

- Lower-than-normal levels can be due to a vitamin D deficiency, which can result from:
- Lack of exposure to sunlight
- Lack of enough vitamin D in the diet
- Liver and kidney diseases
- Poor food absorption
- Use of certain medicines, including phenytoin, phenobarbital, and rifampin.
- Low vitamin D levels have also been associated with an increased risk of developing cancer.
- Higher-than-normal levels may be due to excess vitamin D, a condition called hypervitaminosis D



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Ferritin

Test Name	Observed Values	Units	Biological Reference Intervals
* FERRITIN	50.01	ng/mL	11.0 - 306.8
Method: Chemiluminescence			

Method : Chemiluminescence

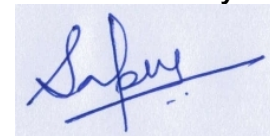
Interpretation:

Serum ferritin has been found to be more sensitive than serum iron for differentiating iron -deficiency anemia from anemia of chronic disease. For diagnostic purposes, the Ferritin values should always be assessed in conjunction with the patients medical history, clinical examination and other laboratory findings.

Reference: Siemens kit literature



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----- End Of The Report -----

